

vor.—Capt. Schinley is fairly beautiful in the field. Vide the following letter from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Hurlburg, March 16.

passed final reading, conferring upon Croghan, (father of the girl who ran Capt. Schinley,) a life estate in all property settled by James O'Hara upon Mary Croghan, who married said William Croghan, and is now deceased. The first condition for the final settlement upon Mary Croghan, otherwise Mary, and her heirs, subject to the entire opinion of the trustee of said estate, who receive all rents, issues and profits of the same, and contribute out of the same support of the aforesaid Mary Schinley according to their discretion. This act is to the House, and that body immovably concurred therein. It was sent to the Governor, and returned with his approval is now a law. The Captain will

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1842.

President's Messages.—Two messages have been transmitted to Congress the past week by the President. One of them was in reply to a resolution, asking the President for the names of all members of the present and last session of Congress, who have been applicants for office. To this the President politely replies that it is none of their business—until the appointments are made, the proceedings are not official, consequently they have no right to inquire into them—and lastly, that the Senate is the body that has to act on the appointments, and not the House. So they did not quite "head the Captivity" this time.

The other message sets forth the deplorable state of the finances of the country, and the great disproportion between the public responsibilities and the means provided for meeting them. To enable the government to pay its debts, and keep in funds, until the tariff can be increased, and a larger revenue collected, a permanent debt of not less than fifteen millions of dollars must be incurred! (Pretty well for one year's retrenchment.) But as Whiggism management has brought the credit of the country to so low an ebb that capitalists will not trust her without security, he recommends the repeal of the distribution law of the extra session; and the pledging of the proceeds of the public lands as security for the payment of principal and interest.

The National Intelligencer styles this distribution law, the "most vital measure of the Whig policy, and almost the only fruit of the political revolution which placed the Whigs in a majority in the government." Now the President proposes its repeal, and if his recommendation is adopted, there will be nothing left to show that Whiggery has been in the ascendant, except a heavy national debt, and a general derangement of the affairs of the country. The Whigs have been purposely neglecting to provide means for the support of the government with a view of embarrassing the President, and he in turn recommends the repeal of the only "vital measure of Whig policy." Congress had better make the requisite appropriations and come home, their attempts to "head the Captain" recoil on their own heads.

The English Tariff on Bread.—The late accounts from England state that a deep feeling of indignation is felt throughout the country at the attempt of Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, to keep up the present iniquitous system of corn laws, taxing the bread of the whole nation for the benefit of a few avaricious and wealthy land owners. If this system should be much longer persevered in, we should not be surprised to hear of some dreadful outbreak among the starving population of the manufacturing districts ending in a revolution, and the destruction of their oppressors. We think, however, that Peel and his Tory coadjutors will not be able to stem the current of public opinion which is now setting with irresistible force against them; they will be obliged to resign, and give place to a cabinet with more liberal and enlightened views.

Let the people of this country beware of the attempts now making to cajole them into the support of a tariff. The most intolerable grievance of which the starving English complain, and one more likely than any other to lead to a revolution, is this abominable tariff on bread.—The tariff proposed in this country is not a whit better in principle than the English corn laws; they only tax every man's bread for the advantage of a few overgrown land holders; and our tariff would tax every person using any description of manufactured articles, for the purpose of enriching a few wealthy and aristocratic eastern manufacturers. We have an opportunity of seeing the baneful effect of a tariff in other countries, which ought to serve as a beacon for us to shun the same fatal measures.

OUR PAPER.—From several indications we are induced to believe that the Sentinel is rapidly increasing in popularity, and is more eagerly sought after, since we re-ascended the tripod, than at any former period. A flattering thought, perhaps not very gratifying, proof of this came under our observation this week. Last Sunday morning, some person not having the fear of either preachers or scribes before his eyes, but led on and instigated by an eager thirst for knowledge and information, actually entered our office, and hooked some 20 or 30 copies of the last Sentinel; by which we were placed under the necessity of putting off many of our country readers with a half sheet. We do not wish to sound our own praises, or insinuate that our paper is superior to all others in the state. But we will say that we never heard of any other paper being so anxiously coveted, as to lead any person to steal it by the quire,—and that too on the holy Sabbath. Others may have some mean, paltry patrons who take single copies without paying for them, but they cannot boast of having a bold, honest, wholesale customer like ours. Newspaper borrowers are common enough, but there are not many papers considered worth stealing.

Bonding Nae under the Sun.—We do not wish to be considered as unbelievers, but an occurrence at this office, this week, satisfies us that Solomon was in error when he asserted there was nothing new under the sun. A subscriber has actually paid us twenty pounds of sugar for his paper for one year in advance! Sugar is rather scarce, and is consequently a cash article. This is the first instance, if not on record, at least in our experience, of a person ever bringing any produce to a printer, if it would command cash elsewhere.

Our friend has done his part towards securing our bitter lot; those who envy him the sweet reward of a clear conscience had better "go and do likewise."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—On Monday last, the Mayor and Common Council appointed Wm. E. Moon, Esq. Chief Engineer. A Hook and Ladder Company was also organized, to consist of 25 members, to be equipped at the expense of the city, in the same manner as the fire company. A committee was appointed to procure the necessary apparatus.

We are glad to see the interest manifested by our city officers on this important subject, and hope they will succeed in organizing the department in the most efficient manner. In case of fire so much depends on the efficiency of the fire department that we hope they will not shrink from the responsibility of incurring any expense that may be necessary to accomplish this object. The firemen might save more in a single instance of fire than the whole cost of their department.

We would suggest the propriety of procuring more hose for the engine, and also of constructing cisterns in different parts of the city.

HIGH WATER.—St. Mary's Bridge.—The heavy rains we have experienced during the past week, have raised the rivers here to an unusual height, and much of the bottom land in this vicinity is now under water.

It would be hazardous, if not impracticable, at the present stage of water, to reach the St. Mary's bridge from this city. All communication with the north is consequently suspended until the water falls. Mr. Ed. Hinton, our enterprising city milkman, yesterday brought his milk-wagon to town in a canoe, on the canal; otherwise we might all have had to drink our coffee without either cream or milk. If this would not have raised the ladies' dander, as Major Downing would say, against the improper location of the bridge, we have no knowledge of such matters.

A few weeks ago, we made some remarks on the improper site this bridge occupies, and any person who will now take a view of the river will see the truth of our observations. The road leading to the bridge is several feet under water, while the place where the bridge was originally intended to have been placed may be approached dry-shod.

Our suggestion that those interested in the present location of the bridge should raise the road leading to it above high water mark, having been neglected, we would recommend that a ferry be established from the city to the bridge to enable travellers to cross it. A bridge across the river is not of much use if travellers have to swim to reach it.

The Mails.—After all the abuse Amos Kendall received for the irregularities of the mails during his Postmaster Generalship, and the promised reform we were to have under the new administration, we candidly believe the mails are now more irregular than ever. Our exchange papers seldom come to hand when due, and are just as likely to reach us by a mail from a contrary direction, as by the one direct from the place of publication. Of the last five Ohio Statesmen, only one has yet reached us—the rest are probably taking the route via New Orleans, St. Louis and Galena, and may reach us next summer.—The St. Louis paper comes to hand once in two or three weeks. The Stark Co. (Ohio), Democrat, of Feb. 19, reached us this week by the Logansport mail. A paper printed in Charleston, in the southern part of this State, has come to us by the Maunee mail. These are but a few of the cases we might enumerate; but they are sufficient to show the miserable management of the Post Office department, and the gross negligence or utter incompetency of the Whigs who now fill the various post offices in the country.

Walush and Erie Canal.—Boats are now running on this division of the canal. There has been a break about three miles below Peru. The repair of which will be completed this day.—Next week the boats will run from Lafayette to the State line. The work from the State line to Defiance will not probably be completed before June, although we were confidently assured it would be ready for navigation by this time. In the completion of this work Ohio is slow—whether sure or not we will not undertake to say.

Cincinnati Bank Note List.—The Cincinnati Republican of March 30 quotes the different bank notes as follows:

Ohio Life and Trust, Franklin, Commercial, and Lafayette banks of Cincinnati, 4 premium.
Banks of Massillon, Circleville (H. Lawrence). Xenia, Sandusky, Mount Pleasant, Marietta, Norwalk, Geauga, Zanesville, St. Clairsville, Clinton Bank of Columbus, Columbiana of New Lisbon, Commercial of Scioto, Dayton, Farmers and Mechanics' Steubenville, and Wooster, par.
Mechanics & Traders' Cincinnati, 2 discount.
Banks of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Hamilton, Chillicothe, Circleville, (H. H. Warren) Lebanon, Miami, Lancaster Ohio, Miami Exporting Co., Muskingum, Commercial of Lake Erie, Cincinnati Loan Office, do. Banking and Loan, do. Exchange, Franklin Columbus, Granville, Geauga Insurance Co., and Manhattan, no sale.

Banks of Steubenville, West Union, Gallipolis, Farmers of Canton, broke.
Banks of Kentucky, Louisville, Northern Kentucky, 1 premium. Other Kentucky banks, no sale.

State Bank of Indiana, par. Scrip, no sale.
New York Banks and Specie, 4 to 5 1/2 prem.

Detroit Election.—The democrats have elected the Mayor and Justice of Peace, and five out of seven Aldermen in Detroit. Whiggery is now run out there, as well as in most other places.

THE SWARTWOUT BALANCE.—It is stated that the balance due from Swartwout to the Government, is only three hundred thousand dollars, instead of a million. Mr. S. says he can satisfactorily show that \$250,000 is justly due from an individual in N. York, who is living in splendor. Give us the name of the individual.

INVASION OF TEXAS.

From the Crescent City, Extra.

The news of our correspondent turns out to be true. Not only is there a large army in the field near Mexico, but in Texas. Houston has issued his proclamation calling the people to arms, and the whole country burns with ardor. Read the news below, and rejoice that Mexico will get her deserts—a sound thrashing.

An extra, of the 12th inst., from the Galveston Civilian, brought us yesterday, by the steamer New York, states that intelligence had reached Austin, of the taking of San Antonio by the Mexicans.

An express soon after Galveston, from Victoria, stated that a body of three hundred Mexicans, who captured Capt. H. Ferguson, and from whom he escaped, stated that their force on this side of the Nueces numbered 800, who were destined for Victoria; that 3,000 had gone to San Antonio, and that there were, in all, 14,000 on this side of the Rio Grande.

Men are turning out rapidly in Houston. 100 men immediately left Victoria for San Antonio.

On the 5th of March, news reached Victoria of the taking of the hamlet of Goliad by 42 Mexicans, wearing the uniform of the regular army.

When Capt. Wheeler left Victoria, there were one hundred and fifty men under arms there, under command of Col. L. Owen—the families were leaving town, and it was determined to defend the place as long as practicable.

Sixty men had left Matagorda and expected to reach Victoria on the 9th.

Six hundred Texans were at Sanguine at the last accounts; reinforcements were going in, and they expected to make a stand there with 1,000 men.

The effect of all this, says the Civilian, is that our people are neither dismayed or disturbed, but glad of an opportunity to avenge past injuries, and show the world their ability to maintain their independence.

New Orleans and the whole lower country were won with excitement. Many of the adventurous and freedom-loving spirits of that region, will doubtless be found taking arms with Texas in this emergency; to wrest from the invader, yet tyrannical, power that now rules in Mexico, the finest and richest portion of the North American continent. The Spanish race, enervated by luxury and sloth, cannot stand before the hardy Anglo-Saxon population. It must go down, with its miserable patch work of a government, and from the clouds of its fall, will spring a new Republic, making the venerable halls of the Montezumas the seat of freedom and power.

The "tumultuary population of the Mississippi," as Santa Anna calls them, will be thrown into very considerable agitation, and it would not be surprising if a very large emigration should start in the direction of the metropolis of Montezuma. There is a great deal of talk already about the fertility of the Mexican soil, the pleasantness of the country, the diversity of the climate, the opulence of the cathedrals, garnished with images and altars of solid gold and silver, and the other attractions and beauties of that magnificent region. Mexico is indeed the garden spot of the Americas, and presents allurement more tempting than d d the sunny plains and vineyards of Italy, when the northern hordes swept down and drifted like a snow storm over the south of Europe.

That a similar movement is about to take place in our continent can no longer be questioned. The last attempt at the conquest of the infant republic seals the fate of Mexico.

The policy up which Texas is now forced to act is to preach a crusade against Mexico, and call to her standard the thousands of emigrants, daring and ambitious spirits in the South West, by whom a march to the city of Montezuma will be embraced as an adventure full of fun and frolic, and holding forth the rewards of opulence and glory. The world presents not so tempting a prize as Mexico does, in her vast and magnificent dominion, and the gift of prophecy is not required to predict that she is destined soon to become the spoil of the Texas invader.

N. O. Bulletin.

GALVESTON, March 12.—San Antonio, Goliad and Victoria have been taken without opposition. No attempt, at the latest advices, had been made on Austin. General Burleson had collected a force of 1200 men to defend it, having just buried the government's archives. It is thought that the final battle will be fought on the Colorado. The country is in arms—some 4000 of our people, it is estimated, are on the march for the scene of action. Houston turned out several hundred—about 100 left here to day, and some two or three hundred more will follow in the course of a day or two. The President, who is here, is opposed to this movement on the part of citizens of this place; he thinks that all should remain here for the protection of this, the most important point in the Republic, and a few of the more prudent portion of the community concur with him.

It would be difficult to convey to you an idea of the intense excitement and enthusiasm which pervades the community. Ever since the first intelligence arrived, three days ago, the people have been assembled almost constantly, day and night, devising ways and means for repelling the enemy.

At a public meeting held on Thursday night it was, among other defensive measures determined upon, resolved to fit out the government armed brig Wharton, the steamer Lufkin, and two small vessels or tenders, to proceed along the coast west, to intercept transports with supplies for the enemy, supposed to be now on their way to be landed at Corpus Christi, or some other point not far from there. To accomplish this it was necessary to raise means to the amount of about \$3000, and it was raised on the spot. A considerable amount was paid in cash, and the balance in provisions, munitions, and other available property. Those who had neither money nor supplies, tendered property of every description. Horses, lots, hares, cows and calves, Durham hogs, chickens, geese, geese, ducks, head rights, and almost every thing else in the catalogue of this world's goods, which were put up at auction by the chairman of the meeting, and sold to the highest bidder. I mention this to give you some idea of the feeling which prevails here.

The editors of the Pinesyune say:—We are informed by passengers on the New York, that news reached Galveston on Sunday morning, just before the departure of the steamship, that the force under the command of Gen. Burleson, at Austin, had already increased to 2,000, and hourly augmenting. General Houston left Galveston on Sunday to join the army in person.

The following Proclamation has been issued by President Houston:

PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS.

My COUNTRYMEN.—Rumors have been brought from the south-western frontier of invasion. Particulars have not been furnished to the Executive. The facts are such as no sufficient to justify immediate preparation for defensive war. All who are subject to military duty are recommended to be in readiness to repair to the scene of action, at the call of the authorities of each county, for the present, lay off the county into Company Bets, and direct the election of Captains and Subalterns, and arrange the members of each company in three classes, agreeably to the class in which they draw. When drafts may take place, the Captains of the different companies shall have authority and power to accept efficient substitutes into service.

Each man will be required, in the event of a call by the President, to report himself, furnished with good arms, eight days' provision, and one hundred rounds of ammunition, and prepared for three months service from the time when they may report at the Headquarters of the army.

In the event of a formidable invasion, it is needless to appeal to the patriotism and valor of the Texans. They have won Liberty and Independence by their undaunted heroism—they have enjoyed the blessings of freedom—they are proud of their national character!

If invasion should press upon us, we are required by every sacred obligation to family, friends and country, to repel our invaders with discomfiture and dismay. If we should come upon us, we will make it our business. We will be authorized to meet and pursue our enemy with vengeance. They have forgotten the generosity with which they were treated when they were placed at the foot of Texas! They were saved, when even humanity would have justified retributive vengeance! Should Mexico again disregard the exalted principles of civilization and honorable warfare, they shall feel the avenging arm that shall take of them full re-compense for oppression and cruelty! Texans can and will be free!—they would prefer death to degradation, or the loss of their independence.

SAM. HOUSTON.

Galveston, 10th March, 1842.

From the Union Democrat.

THE TARIFF.

Who pays a Tariff Tax? Its effects upon Farmers, Planters, Mechanics, Laborers, Professional men, Merchants, &c. &c. when for revenue only.

Before we proceed in our examination of the arguments in favor of a Protective Tariff, let us consider and illustrate the effects of Tariff taxation in general on the different interests of society.

At the present rate of expenditure, it will take at least thirty-five millions of dollars annually to carry on the government and make any progress in payment of the national debt. This is two dollars a head for every man, woman and child, black and white, in the United States.

This amount is to be paid by a tariff of duties on imported merchandise, equal to one third of its value.

Now, who pays this tax? The foreign producer or manufacturer does not pay it for his articles are sold out by merchants before it is collected. Our merchants then pay it to the government when they land the goods in this country. But does it finally come out of the merchants? Not at all, or only so far as they are consumers. They add the tax to the price of the goods, with a profit upon it, and make the next purchaser pay it back to them. The second purchaser and the third do the same thing, until the goods are bought for consumption by the Farmer, Planter, Mechanic, Laborer, Professional man, and all others who use or consume such articles. Of course, it is these who ultimately pay the tax to the government, increased by the profit of one, two, three or more dealers. If the tax or duty be thirty per cent, the profit of the first purchaser rises it to at least thirty three and one third, of the second, to thirty-seven, of the third to about forty-three, and so on, increasing ten to twenty-five per cent as they pass through the hands of each successive dealer. But for purposes of illustration we will assume that the duties are thirty per cent, increased only to thirty-three and one third when they come into the hands of the consumer. This is an addition of fifty per cent to the price of the goods as it would be if they were not taxed.

The consequence is, that the Farmer, Mechanic, and other consumers pay FIFTY PER CENT more for what they buy than they would otherwise have to pay.

What we are most anxious to effect is, to make these classes fully sensible of the real effect of this system upon their industry and interests.

Can it be the interest of the Farmer to make him give THREE bushels of wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, or three pounds of butter, cheese, wool, &c. &c. for that which would otherwise cost him but TWO?

Suppose the government were to permit foreign goods to come in free, thereby reducing the prices one third, and instead of a tariff, were to station its officers at the Farmers' doors to take for the use of the government one third of all the produce, meat, poultry, wool, and whatever else they send out to sell, would they not consider it a monstrous tax?

If, instead of a tariff adding fifty per cent to the price of merchandise and groceries, the government were to take from the Mechanic and Laborer one third of the money they now spend for those articles, or rather should make them work for the government one day out of three during the period now occupied by them in earning that portion of their money, would they not consider it intolerable oppression?

There are no classes who spend a larger portion of their income in purchasing foreign commodities than Lawyers, Doctors, and Divines. What interest have they in paying fifty per cent more than the regular and fair price for those commodities?

And what interest have the merchants themselves in this system? They, in common with the Farmers, are taxed fifty per cent on their consumption of foreign commodities; and as a class they consume more than any other. Yet it does not increase their profits. If a third of the capital invested in goods were not required to pay the

duty, they could purchase fifty per cent more goods; and if one third of the Farmers' and Mechanics' surplus were not required to refund this duty to the merchants, those classes would buy more goods. The consequence is, that the merchants, like the farmers, are made by a tariff to pay a tax on the amount of foreign goods consumed in their families without the least return. Indeed, a high tariff is injurious to their business by lessening, and in some cases annihilating, the ability of other classes to purchase of them. Let us take another view of the effects of tariff taxation upon the industry of a people. Trader, so far as purchasers are concerned, is but an interchange of commodities between producers of different countries or of the same country. The merchants and all those employed in buying, transporting and selling, are but the agents of the producers, paid for their services out of the articles bought, transported and sold, or out of the moneys received for them, (which amounts to the same thing.) If the producers could make these exchanges without the aid of these agents, they would get much more in return for their products and would enjoy among themselves the ENTIRE fruits of their mutual industry.

There are two neighbors living close together; one has pork to spare and wants corn; the other has corn to spare and wants pork. If they exchange corn for pork with each other, their own industry is evident, but if they intervene a trader, it is evident that far, they enjoy between them the entire fruits of their own industry. But it is otherwise if they sell their corn and pork to a merchant, and buy of him the articles wanted. The merchant takes every tenth pound of the pork and every tenth bushel of the corn to feed his own family, and sells the remaining nine for as much as he gave for the ten. Thus, the two Farmers, instead of enjoying between them the entire fruits of their own industry, lose one-tenth by employing this agency to do the business for them; and thus it is that the merchant's support and wealth come out of the Farmers and other producers.

But suppose the government were to station its Agent in the road between the Farmers' houses, with instructions to stop their wagons, and take out for the use of the government ONE THIRD of all the pork and corn sent for exchange or sale, or a tually exchanged, would they esteem it a benefit worthy of their gratitude and applause?

If the Farmers lived in different townships, and the taxgatherers were stationed on the line between them, would it make the matter a whit less objectionable? If they lived in different States and the taxgatherer were upon the borders of the states, would not the effect be the same?

And if they live in different nations and the taxgatherer is found on their coasts or their boundaries, taking for the use of government one-third of all that comes in or goes out, one or both, how can it be any benefit to the Farmer, on the one side or the other? Can it be an advantage to him to lose one third of his crops of grain or other produce? If so, let him stake a stock of squirrels, rats and mice, hawks, crows and buzzards, to eat it up and save further trouble.

It is obviously the interest of the Farmer, to exchange his surplus for what he wants, without any deduction at all, either for merchants' profit or government tax. In exchange with producers living in different states and nations, the intervention of merchants is not to be avoided, and their profit is a fair deduction from the surplus products sold or exchanged or their proceeds. But the intervention of governments taking a third or half of the articles exchanged for their own uses, is not a necessary incident to the transaction, and is a tax on all classes of consumers, acting with blighting effect, both directly and indirectly, on the great mass of producers in both countries; directly in taking from them a large portion of their surplus produce, indirectly in lessening the ability of their neighbors or fellow-producers to purchase the balance. If I have pork to sell and my neighbor has corn, and the government take from me one-third of my pork, I cannot, with the other two-thirds, buy so much of his corn. His market for corn is therefore impaired by the government tax upon me. So, if the government take a third of his corn, it in like manner impairs my market for pork. Thus, a tax upon one is an injury to both, and equal tax upon both doubles the injury.

In this view, we have confined ourselves to the natural and necessary effect of Tariff taxation, independent of the object for which it is levied. These are its effects upon all classes of society who are engaged in any purposes of revenue only. We beg our readers to consider whether there is any thing untrue or unsound in our premises or conclusions; for our only object is to lead them to the truth. If any one thinks he sees any thing erroneous in them and will favor us with a condensed statement or argument adverse to our conclusions, we will most cheerfully give it insertion in the Democrat.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.—We have received a communication from one of our correspondents, requesting us to inform our readers what our Government means to do in regard to the American prisoners in Mexico. We confess we don't know. There seems, however, to be no doubt from the late accounts, that our present Minister to Mexico has done every thing in his power to procure the liberation of the American prisoners of the Santa Fe Expedition. Our countrymen in the city of Mexico have also been helping hand to alleviate the suffering condition of the prisoners, who have been compelled to work in the streets in chains and in terror of the lash. Two Englishmen have been liberated, yet Mr. Kendall and the other Americans are still prisoners. We don't understand what all this portends, but we hope our Government will do something for their relief and that right speedily.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND PARRICIDE.—We are indebted to Colonel Charles for the following information, obtained from the passengers in the western cars on Wednesday evening. As they were coming through Byron, they saw a crowd around a buggy, and learnt that it contained the lifeless body of a man by the name of Clark. He had been engaged in a dispute with his own son, and while riding along in his wagon, the son crept up behind him and shot him through the head, which caused instant death.—Buff. Com.

The unnatural wrath has been arrested, and thrown into jail at Batavia. In speaking of the murder to one of his captors he said, "I don't know whether I killed the old man or not; but I meant to—I took good aim."

THE CASE ON CARMO.—A gentleman just arrived from St. Louis, states that the Missouri is booming high, the Mississippi "going in strong," and most of the upper country overflowed for six or seven hundred miles up and down.

He relates a rich joke too, about the famous city of Cairo. The water is about five feet deep all around the houses, and the frogs are so busy trying to find a leg to sit upon, that they have stopped croaking entirely. The boat he was on hailed one of the houses in the evening, thinking it was a steamboat. The Pilot took the windows for "stern lights." On finding he was right in form with his steamboat, and that this house was a tavern, the Captain hailed up, and every body "liquored." Cairo would make a good temperance town now, as there is plenty of water.—N. O. Crescent City.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Republican, under date of March 22, says:—

The gentleman who was sent by the President, as bearer of despatches to our Minister at Mexico, arrived yesterday, in company with Mr. Lawrence, who was sent by Bailey Poston. They concur in the opinion, that Santa Anna will not deliver up any of the American prisoners, unless compelled by force of arms. They think the Mexicans look upon us with contempt, and have an apprehension from any hostile movement on our part. They have treated our flag with disrespect, on more occasions than one. Is it not time they should be taught at least to respect our right? I presume we will know in a few days what course the Government will pursue in relation to the prisoners.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The democracy of the "Granite State" are justly proud of the glorious victory they have achieved under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and over all the efforts of Isaac Hill to divide and distract them. Speaking of the result the Nashua Gazette remarks:—

"All we can say, is, that the democracy of New Hampshire yet stands erect; firm and unwavering as her Granite Hills, and more more than Isaac Hill's."

Isaac Hill is indeed a fallen man; at one time he was the most popular and influential man in the state, but it appears that the favors bestowed on him have made him forget the intelligence and power of the people to think that he is the state, and that the gratification of his personal whims or prejudices is paramount to the success of our principles or the election of the regularly nominated candidates of the party. But the result of the late election has shown that there are limits to Mr. Hill's powers, and that the influence of no man is sufficiently great, when used in an unworthy cause, to lead the democracy from their duty.

[Pittsburgh Manufacturer.]

MONEY MATTERS.

Since the passage of the Resumption Laws in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the public have experienced the most beneficial results, and although money is extremely scarce, yet what is going is of the best quality.

Gold and silver is the par standard, and we observe that all the solvent Banks are quoted at par by our Brokers. The Bank of Penn Township, Mechanics' Bank, Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank and Moyer Banking Bank, all in Philadelphia, are quoted at 40 per cent. discount, Girard Bank, 50; U. S. Bank 50.

Solvent Ohio Banks range from one 1 to 5 per cent. discount. The Banks that have yielded to the effects of their own rottenness, or felt unable to obey the provisions of the resumption law, are at a heavy discount, or are not purchased at all. The Bank of Chillicothe, Franklin Bank of Columbus and Bank of Lancaster, are 30 per cent. discount; Bank of Hamilton 50; Bank of Granville, Farmers' Bank of Canton, and Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, no sale.

All the Kentucky Banks are 4 1/2 per cent. discount; Virginia 10, Indiana State Bank and Branches 10; State scrip 60; Illinois State Bank and Branches no sale; Bank of Shawneetown 50 per cent. discount.

We observe it stated in the Chicago Democrat of the 16th inst. that the mother Bank has a considerable quantity of land for sale in redemption of its own notes, comprising some of the most valuable lots in the state. These lots are cheerfully furnished with the prices, and, if not sold before, they will be exposed to sale on the first day of May next.

Baltimore Banks are par, all other Maryland Banks 5 per cent. discount.

The Harrisburg Reporter says that three of the Philadelphia Banks that paid specie on Saturday, closed the week \$65,500 richer in cash means than they were the week before, while under the polite name of suspension.—[Pittsburgh Manufacturer.]

The Exchange Bank at New Orleans was closed by the Sheriff on the 10th ult., and its assets were—

Specie	\$4,625
Notes of other Banks	3,920
	\$8,544

Its notes in circulation amount to about \$600,000! That's Banking with a ven

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—From the following observations, by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, we infer that a new proposition has been made by the British Government, and that England is determined to preserve peace.

In the Commons Lord John Russell, in reference to the United States of America, trusted that all the differences between the two countries would be settled amicably; whether they could be settled by a special mission or not, was a matter on which he would not express any opinion. Sir Robert Peel said that a person had been sent out there to endeavor to terminate existing differences, by means other than those which have been hitherto adopted. Such a determination would be for the interests of humanity and civilization, and it was felt that the person who went thither for that purpose should be a person of such consideration as to have held a seat in her majesty's councils. The ambassador who had gone had agreed to do so entirely from a sense of public duty, and considering his relations with the United States, and the respect attached to his name in that country, he was convinced that a more welcome messenger could not be selected.

Why would the ancient scribes have made eminent, modern bankers? Because they were first-rate chisellers.

From the Globe, March 22.
Mr. Giddings triumphant in the competition with Mr. Adams for the abolition honors.
Mr. Giddings some days since, brought in a petition for the dissolution of the Union, couched in much more vindictive and insulting terms to the friends of the government, than that introduced by Mr. Adams. He had doubt expected to have the glory of such a scene, as that in which Mr. Adams acquired such proud notoriety. He was disappointed. The House treated the petition and the mover with silent contempt.—Mr. Giddings was exasperated at the provoking neglect which denied him the crown of martyrdom as suffering in the cause of the right of petition, and with the aid of some malignant, (we think Mr. Adams) concocted a string of cruel and atrocious resolutions about the *Creole* case, sustaining the views of England in regard to it, and justifying a legal act, the murder committed by the negroes, under the pretext that the ship did not carry with her out of the harbor of Virginia, laws to protect the lives of the white men on board. If the negroes had been killed, doubtless Mr. Giddings would have found law enough to have the matter of the *Creole* down as suffering in the cause of the right of petition, and with the aid of some malignant, (we think Mr. Adams) concocted a string of cruel and atrocious resolutions about the *Creole* case, sustaining the views of England in regard to it, and justifying a legal act, the murder committed by the negroes, under the pretext that the ship did not carry with her out of the harbor of Virginia, laws to protect the lives of the white men on board. If the negroes had been killed, doubtless Mr. Giddings would have found law enough to have the matter of the *Creole* down as suffering in the cause of the right of petition, and with the aid of some malignant, (we think Mr. Adams) concocted a string of cruel and atrocious resolutions about the *Creole* case, sustaining the views of England in regard to it, and justifying a legal act, the murder committed by the negroes, under the pretext that the ship did not carry with her out of the harbor of Virginia, laws to protect the lives of the white men on board.

As it was precisely what Mr. Giddings wanted. At first he proposed a motion to prevent the defence of his resolutions and himself, but afterwards pressed on all sides to come forward and declare the grounds on which he was disposed to place himself, he concluded that to go home unheard would best accomplish his purpose. He therefore determined to resign and go home, and to assail the Congress of the Union as the best plan of compassing his designs. He would thus at once make himself a martyr—go home to his district, (where there is a majority of four thousand five hundred of the whigs and abolitionists,) and appeal there for corroboration. This would give him a martyr's glory, and his resignation would be immediately followed by re-election. He would come back with eclat, election to insult Congress, and what will no doubt be an agreeable accomplishment, he will come back with about nine hundred dollars' mileage money to console him for the sacrifice of his comfort in making this journey to Ohio and back again, out of pure devotion to the Abolition cause, and enmity to the happy Union, to which he is indebted for the little respectability he once enjoyed, and the bad, but gratifying twelvemonth which he has now attained.

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without any consideration of the welfare of the people.
Jan. 16, 1892. J. COMPTON.

Western Farmer's own Paper.
The Union Agriculturist
AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.
Published in Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.
VOL. SECOND, 1892.
The matter is prepared expressly for the Western Farmer, and half is three fourths of it being devoted to the interests of the farmer. It contains three Agricultural papers, (very one of them) of the United States, that is known to me,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific matter. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over

The second volume is commenced with **twelve pages**, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected to continue it in this manner, the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. Should the number of subscribers be so small as to defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Original communications may be sent to the editorial paper will be eagerly received.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance*. Six copies sent to one post office for \$1. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to send this paper, the price is reduced to one cent for \$10. One 50 copies will be sent to one post office for \$10, when the subscriptions are ob-

The first volume can be had in numbers at \$1.00 bound for \$1.75.

Activity in the West is constantly being requested to act as agents, and to receive names and money obtained by others. Any kind is appreciated, cultural improvement in the West, is required to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying \$5.00 in advance. For other advertising, \$1.50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines, and under the first insertion, \$1 for the second and seventy-five cents for subsequent insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of material.

machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for \$2.00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, \$4 will be charged; over one column, \$6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the motto accompanies it. Engravings must also be furnished by the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

NOTICE—I will sell at public sale on, First of April, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Abolt Township, 1 mile west of the City of Port Wayne immediately on the Main Ingot State Road. There are 75 acres improved, 4 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thirty trees. Also several acres of fine springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31

North Range 11 East, containing 85 acres, lying on the Goshute Road, seven miles from Fort Hays,
THOMAS VAN ARDS,
 March 27, 1911 40c

NOTICE.
 A **PAUSE** copartnership of Erving, Edsall & Galt is dissolved. Invoices terminated on the

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the estate.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

W. S. EDSALL.
 Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41.
 N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.
 W. G. & G. W. EWING.

MUHLER & GRAFFE,
CABINET, CHAIR AND
SOFA MANUFACTORY,
Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Co-
lumbia street.

Jew Davids
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.
THIS Plaster, obtained of an old Jew by
his father in the eastern countries, has found
it of immense value in the Western world.
Since this Plaster was first introduced in
America, it has been a great attainment.
It has been disapproved by all who have
had an opportunity of testing the superior medi-

virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truly, though simple, is powerful, and will prosper with an enlightened community, over all buildings and fictitious adherents, with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of the plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. The simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that who

of an inefficient public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and restoring the patient to health.

The Resurrection
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.
These pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, in a state of strength health and vigor.

und happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the countries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of the country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when it

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character for their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 25 cents.
 Whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 48 cents.
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 cado Hall, Rochester.
 H. E. Marshall & Co. State agents for Indiana
 and Illinois.
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Cotton Yarn & Wadding.
COTTON YARN, wadding, buttoning, wicking
and cotton twine, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

